

## ROW SPLITS SUFFRAGE RANKS

TWO OFFICERS HOSTILE TO ANNA SHAW RESIGN.

Faction That Is Organizing the Working Women Think There Is Too Much Difference in Wealthy Recruits—Congress Committee Hear Case Argued.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The suffragists would up their stay in Washington tonight with a row. Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery of Westchester Park, first vice-president, and Mrs. Harriet Union of Warren, Ohio, treasurer, both resigned last night, resigned to-night, saying that the organization would easily find candidates more in sympathy with the methods of the administration as represented by Dr. Anna Shaw. Their resignations were accepted to take effect in a month.

The split is between the forms that are for organizing the workingwomen and those that are perhaps inclined to cater a little to wealthy women who have recently taken up suffrage.

Dr. Shaw yesterday declined to sign an endorsement of Frances Squire Potter, the retiring secretary. Dr. Shaw says to-night that the paper did not reach her in time, but declines to say that she would have signed it if it had.

Mrs. Potter is inclined to dispute with Mrs. Belmont the glory of organizing the suffrage settlement, work, she, Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Union said with Mrs. Potter and recent Dr. Shaw's not having endorsed her secretaryship merely because as they believe, she fears displeasing Mrs. Belmont and other well-to-do women who have been largely contributing to the suffrage treasury of late.

Both the senate and house hearing rooms were packed this morning when the woman suffrage sponsors put forth their very best arguments to try to induce Congress to vote the equal suffrage amendment out of committee. The senate, who had been expected to present opposition arguments, did not appear.

If anything, the senate hearing room, up on the top floor of the senate office building, was a little the more filled, although it was the larger room of the two. At the head of the long green table sat Senators Alexander S. Clay of Georgia, chairman, Joseph P. Johnson of Alabama, Elmer J. Burkett of Nebraska and George P. Watmore of Rhode Island.

Senator C. D. Smith of North Carolina was there, too, not a member of the committee, but because he was interested, a fact which the suffragists took as a good indication for the cause.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who introduced the suffrage sponsors, made a brief address calling the senate's attention to the petition for suffrage which was presented to Congress yesterday. The petition, she said, contained 84,025 names, of which 143,438 were women, 122,836 men and 19,602 not classified. It has been signed by sixteen state governors. Of the signatures, 155 were men and 1,000 women engaged in the professions.

"Among the signatures," said Miss Shaw, "will be found the names of 50,000 housekeepers, among them that of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, one of the delegates to the first woman's rights convention in the world, held at Seneca Falls in 1848. Since that time the women of Australia, New Zealand, Finland and the Isle of Man have received equal political rights with men, and those of Norway also, with the exception of a high property qualification."

Dr. Anna Blount of Chicago spoke as a physician and told why women physicians wanted the ballot. One reason, she said, was that the streets might be made safe for women who have to go out by night as women physicians do.

"I have travelled on those 2 A. M. trolley cars in my home, Chicago," said Dr. Blount, "and I have come to conclude that that city by night is like King's East of New York. There isn't a Ten Cent Commandment that is in the morning."

If women could vote, she said, they would change such conditions. They would also do away with the white slave traffic. Women have made an investigation in Chicago, she said, and found that girls were sold into slavery for as low as \$50. The fault, said the speaker, was with the law, which made the woman trafficker punishable only by a year in prison.

"In Illinois the man who steals girls is punished with only a year," said Dr. Blount, "while the man who steals a horse may be sent to jail for twenty years."

If women had a vote, she argued, these conditions would be changed.

Mrs. Ella Snyder Murray of Washington, a practicing lawyer, told how she had gone to Norway and seen woman suffrage in actual operation. She assured the senators that there were no dire results to be seen. On the contrary, she said, when one saw the thing in actual operation it looked the most matter of fact thing in the world. The effect in Norway was more active interest in child labor laws on the part of the men and women members of the Storting.

Miss Shaw, who made the closing argument, made an energetic objection to the way in which she said, seven or eight members of Congress had refused to sign the petition.

"They have a right to refuse," said Senator Clay to another senator. "They are bound constitutionally to present petitions in regard to the suffrage."

Suffrage, Miss Shaw said, was now a necessity for women, because they had been forced out into the world of labor, where they needed the vote to protect the conditions that they lived under. In conclusion, Miss Shaw asked the committee not to shelve the suffrage bill.

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brought up another resolution providing that "the recording secretary-general be and she is hereby censured by the 'National Congress' for her criticism of Mrs. Scott."

Miss Wilcox was recognized to explain her action. Miss Wilcox, who is a great-granddaughter of Andrew Jackson, had prepared a long typewritten statement, but she was not allowed to read it. She was ruled out of order when she said that she merely "wished to read a wrong."

Mrs. Mary R. Lockwood, one of the founders of the D. A. R., mounted the steps to the platform and threw one arm protectively about the shoulders of Miss Wilcox. "Be just to this girl," she cried, and the convention applauded vigorously.

When Mrs. Donald McLean, however, called for the previous question, all debate was out of order, and the convention by a viva voce vote adopted the resolution of Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw.

While the excitement was at its height, the speaker announced that there was a woman on the floor who was not a delegate or even a member. She requested the intruder to withdraw. As no one withdrew, Mrs. Scott repeated her request, advising that if necessary she would employ force. It was not necessary. A little girl made her way out, fairly trembling with embarrassment.

Mrs. Joseph Ward of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was elected State regent at a meeting of the New York delegation to-day.

**TAFT CUTS PRISON TERMS.**  
Commuted Sentences of 14 Federal Convicts. One a Pittsburgh Bank Embezzler.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Taft to-day announced through the Department of Justice the commutation of the sentences of fourteen Federal prisoners.

Herbert W. Tiers of Pittsburgh, who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for robbing the First National Bank of that city, had his sentence commuted to four years. There was charged with using about \$50,000 of the bank's money in speculation and embezzlement.

The President commuted to expire immediately the five year sentence of J. M. Delaney of Chicago, who was convicted of making five coins resembling silver dollars. The sentence was held to be excessive.

Max Lusk of Pittsburgh, who was serving a fourteen months sentence for selling unstamped packages of margarine, had his term shortened so that it will expire April 30 instead of May 23.

Other commutations ordered by Mr. Taft were for Robert Lee, convicted at London, Ky. of illicit distilling and sentenced to six months, sentence to expire at once; Lizzie Arch, an Indian girl, who was convicted of arson when 15 years old and sent to a reform school to remain there until she was 21, sentence to expire at once; and Marshall D. Tiley of Rutland, Vt., who was to serve eight months for shipping immature calves, sentence commuted to expire on May 1.

**Members of Naval Vessels.**  
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The cruises Montara and Chester have sailed from St. Thomas for Trinidad, the collier Nanshan from Cavite for Woonong and the collier Saturn from Corinto for Magdalena Bay.

**Army and Navy Orders.**  
WASHINGTON, April 19.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Col. William P. Evans, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Major.

Col. John S. Maury, to Eleventh Infantry, to be Major.

Col. Samuel H. Miller, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Major.

Major Thomas G. Hanson, to Fifth Infantry, to be Major.

## NEW ALIGNMENT IN SENATE

Continued from First Page.

publican organization and had enlisted some prominent Republicans in the movement. Senator Hale's candidacy was further embarrassed for a night when he was named as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Portland district against Asher C. Binks.

The senator's friends declared to-day, however, that he could have been recommended if he had cared to continue the fight. They added that the senator was not retiring because of the opposition to him, but because he had become disgusted with the methods employed by his enemies and especially by the newspaper campaign that was being waged against him.

Nearly a week ago he drafted a letter to the chairman of the State committee announcing his withdrawal after consultation with friends in Maine. That conference Senator Hale was persuaded not to sign the letter.

Yesterday Editor Dingley of the *Lewiston Journal*, a brother of the late Representative Nelson Dingley, who happened to be in Washington, held a conference with Senator La Follette and other insurgent Republican Senators and after a long statement asserting that Senator Hale would probably retire within two weeks or if he failed to do so would be beaten for re-nomination. The statement attracted the senator's public record and criticized him severely.

Senator Hale was ill at his home but as soon as he heard of it he declared impatiently that he would not delay making the letter of declaration any longer. The letter was mailed yesterday evening and the State chairman was authorized to make it public.

Senators Aldrich and Hale were in the Senate yesterday of the Capitol to-day. Mr. Aldrich appeared on the floor and he never seemed happier. Most of the conservative Republicans followed the leadership were impressed by what had happened and looked gloomy. But Mr. Aldrich laughed and joked and told stories and insisted on putting his friends in a good humor.

Senator Hale was at his committee room as usual when the Senate met. He was asked to attend a meeting of a sub-committee that was considering one of the general appropriation bills. He said that he would make no further statement, as he believed the formal announcement of his withdrawal from the chairmanship of the Republican State committee of Maine.

The senator did not appear on the floor of the Senate. He expressed himself as much relieved at the prospect of leaving public life and said he was very happy. A gloom settled over the conservative wing of the Republican party in the Senate.

"I feel like tendering my resignation," said one of the most prominent of the older Republican Senators, who has been branded as a "reactionary." "Service in this body and in the House has almost ceased to be an honor in the midst of all this vituperation and misrepresentation. It is not a pleasant thing for the average Senator to pick up a newspaper or a magazine and find himself referred to in editorial columns as a 'reactionary' or a 'barren' of private interests or at in his seat and be denounced as the tool of a system while adhering to what he believes is right."

There is probably not a man in the United States Senate to-day who is living within his salary of \$7,500 a year. Most are earning here not for the salary, but for the honor that it may reflect on them in the years to come and because of our ideas. When you rob public service of the honor and respectability that should go with it, you have taken away its chief compensation."

Many Republican Senators who adhere to the party organization expressed disapproval of the senator's withdrawal. "He has taken in the last few years, due to popular agitation and misrepresentation, and they say that the outlook for the future is not so bright as it once was," said one of the conservative Senators. "The senator's withdrawal is a blow to the party."

Senator Spooner forebore what was coming and told some of his colleagues that it wouldn't be long till many of them would envy him the comfort and independence of private life.

Senator Frank Flint of California, who during his term gave promise of becoming one of the leaders of the Senate, declined to be a candidate for reelection because he was that he was to be confronted with a campaign of detraction and to be put to rest by the press and the public.

Mr. Flint is a man of moderate fortune and he promptly declined the honor at the prospect. In private conversation to-day he indicated a connection with the conservative Republicans would carry him his private life before two years had elapsed.

**HALE'S FORMAL LETTER.**  
Will Not Be a Candidate, but Stands Ready to Help Republicans.

ALBANY, Me., April 19.—The announcement of Senator Eugene Hale that he would not be a candidate for reelection when his present term expires next year was received with surprise in Maine.

The senator's letter formally declining to be a candidate and also declining to act as the temporary chairman of the Republican State convention in this city in June was received to-night by Byron Boyd, chairman of the Republican State committee. The letter follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Hon. Byron Boyd, chairman of the Republican State Committee, Augusta, Me.

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN: Your notice that State committee requests me to preside at the June convention has been received and fully appreciated. The honor and the duty which the request implies, but it is not at all certain that the session of Congress will not before July and therefore the committee should select some other presiding officer.

Besides this it is not certain that I will be in Maine at that time and I take this occasion to say through you that I decline to engage in a conflict for the senatorship.

Former public service is not necessary in peace and the prospect of retirement has little in it that is disagreeable to me. The party has given me what no other man in Maine has ever received, five unanimous nominations for five full consecutive terms in the Senate, and I am proud to have been so honored. I am proud to have been so honored. I am proud to have been so honored.

## of another Republican success in September, with every good personal wish, I am, very sincerely,

Some time ago ex-Judge Frederick A. Powers of Houston started a campaign to succeed Senator Hale. Judge Powers is supposed to be the candidate of the insurgent branch of the Republican party in the State. At first his candidacy was not taken seriously as Senator Hale had built up a powerful machine, and those who ought to know said that there might be some one in the State who could defeat Senator Hale, but they did not believe that it would be Judge Powers.

It is further said by some leaders that if the fight in the Republican party was carried on it would result in the election of a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Governor.

Whether Judge Powers will have any opposition for the Republican nomination remains to be seen. Those identified with the Republican machine say they know of no candidates. Ex-Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh, Representative in Congress from the Third district, and ex-Gov. John F. Hill of the Republican national committee, have each been spoken of as the ward ward for Senator Hale, but neither has announced his candidacy.

Other men who have had Senate aspirations are afraid to enter the contest for fear the State may be carried by the Democrats this fall. The gains in the last few years have given the Democrats hope and courage and they believe there is a chance for the State going into that campaign this fall.

Various conditions are at work in favor of the Democrats, including the high cost of living, the insurgent movement, the ever perplexing liquor question and the extravagance in the management of State affairs by the party in power.

Ex-Gov. William J. Cobb has been suggested as a candidate for reelection, but as he lives in the same Congressional district with Senator William F. Frye it is not believed that he will enter the contest.

Senator Hale was first elected to Congress in 1880 and served in the lower branch until 1879, when he was defeated by the Greenback cause. He was elected to the Senate in 1889 and has continuously served in that body.

Quite an opposition developed against Senator Hale when he came up for reelection in 1898 on account of his attitude in opposing the Spanish war, but his opponents could not agree on a candidate, so he was unanimously re-nominated in the Republican caucus.

**WHOLE SUCCESS AIDING?**  
Henry F. Lippitt Suggested as the Retiring Senator's Choice.

PROVIDENCE, April 19.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich has mailed the following letter to Gov. Aram J. Potter:

WASHINGTON, R. I., April 17, 1910. His Excellency, the Hon. Aram J. Potter, Governor of Rhode Island.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I find that I shall not have an opportunity to see you before you return to Washington to-morrow. My purpose in coming to Rhode Island at this time was to apprise you and other political friends, in connection with the approaching campaign of a decision, long since made, that I cannot under any circumstances be a candidate for reelection to the Senate. At the earliest announcement of friends I have withheld the announcement which is now enforced by personal reasons which are for me imperative.

It is a source of satisfaction to me to know that should I be a Republican, an American whose fidelity to the principles and governmental policies of the party cannot be questioned. I am confident that the important legislation to which the party and the Administration are devoted, and which I have endeavored to carry into law before the close of the present session, will be carried into effect by the party.

I do not intend to resign my position on the National Monetary Commission, nor to relinquish my efforts to secure as soon as possible the adoption of a wise banking and monetary system by the United States. On some proper occasion I shall express to the people of Rhode Island my appreciation of the unfailing support and confidence which they have accorded to me through more than forty years of public service. Very truly yours,

NELSON W. ALDRICH.

With Mr. Aldrich's withdrawal there is presented a probability that there will be no new Rhode Islanders in the next Congress. The illness of Representative Adin B. Capron means that probably he will not be a candidate for reelection to the House in the fall.

Governor today concerning the probable successor of Senator Aldrich has narrowed down the list of candidates to a considerable extent.

Mr. Lippitt has been very close to Mr. Aldrich during the tariff frame, according to common report, and they have been personal friends for years. Mr. Lippitt has always been looked upon as one of the strongest men in the Republican party. He is a rich mill owner and one of the leading cotton men of New England. Whether Mr. Lippitt would accept the nomination for the Senate is a matter of course.

The Democrats, encouraged by the senator's withdrawal, will put up a harder fight than usual. Their candidate will be Henry F. Lippitt, a wealthy cotton merchant and one of the leading cotton men of New England. Whether Mr. Lippitt would accept the nomination for the Senate is a matter of course.

Party workers who thought that money would be plentiful this year are perplexed. The Republicans realize that with Mr. Aldrich out of the running the party will be weakened. They are now endeavoring to secure the support of the funds with which to conduct the campaign. Consequently there are reports that places on the State ticket will go to men of means who are willing to pay liberally for the prominence of holding office.

**HEALTH BEATS OFFICE.**  
Uncle Joe's Comment on Hale's Leaving Resignation.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Speaker Cannon scattered a little of his barnyard philosophy as he was leaving the White House to-day. He was feeling fine, had had a ten cent breakfast, enough for any man, in his opinion, and was ready for a full day's work.

"Did Senator Hale have political palpitations?" Uncle Joe was asked.

"Hale is a man of courage," he replied. "I have no idea that politics in his hands influenced his action. His health is better than political office."



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**MONITORS TO PRACTISE WITH.**  
New Jersey With the Tonopah—Two Others Assigned.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Three monitors—the Tonopah, Tonopah and Cheyenne—will be turned over to naval militia organizations upon the completion of pending repairs. The Tonopah will proceed to Washington for the use of the District of Columbia naval reserves. The Tonopah has been ordered to Hoboken for the instruction of the naval militia of New Jersey. The Cheyenne will be assigned to the naval militia of Washington State at Puget Sound.

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**COURT-MARTIAL FOR HAZERS.**  
Cadets Accused of Serious Offenses May Be Heard Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Taft signed to-day the Military Academy appropriation bill. Secretary of War Dickinson also issued amended having regulations under the authority of the provision in the measure granting the right of trial by court-martial to cadets charged with hazing.

The regulations issued several weeks ago providing graduated punishments for hazing according to the gravity of the incidents were not changed by the law. The modification was necessary to carry out the provision of the law granting trial by court-martial.

The amendment provides that a cadet charged with the most serious forms of hazing, the punishment for which is dismission, shall have a trial by a general court-martial upon his written request.

**Earthquake in Montana.**  
HELENA, Mon., April 19.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Helena, Butte and Anaconda early this morning. No damage is reported.

## DAUGHTERS HAVE A ROW

Which Ends Up in a Victory for the Regulars and Mrs. Scott.

WORKINGMEN, April 19.—There was a row in the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day, the 100th anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The regulars won out, for Mrs. Matthew I. Scott, the president-general, was endorsed by the convention, and Miss Mary R. Wilcox, the recording secretary-general, was censured.

The fight was over the discharge of Miss Agnes Gerold, a clerk, by Mrs. Scott. Miss Wilcox was the defender of the discharged clerk, and the factions rallied either to the support of Mrs. Scott or Miss Wilcox.

Mrs. Scott presented a resolution adopted by the board of managers of the D. A. R. endorsing her administration. Mrs. John C. Ames of Illinois immediately